

Thursday Morning, February 4, 1864.

The circulation of the Daily Press is larger than any other daily paper in the State, and double that of any other in Portland.

Terms—\$1.00 per year, if paid strictly in advance; otherwise \$1.25.

Lights and Shadows at the State Capital.

AGUSTA, Feb. 3, 1864.

Yesterday the Resolve for removing the Seat of Government came up in the House in regular course, but an unforeseen though very pleasant event caused it to go over until to-day. On entering the Hall in the morning it was evident at first blush that something out of the usual routine was upon the carpet. The galleries were crowded with spectators, and salutes and shouts, not sable beauty, but brilliant and bright eyes were dominant not only in those upper circles, but also in the area on each side of the Speaker's chair. The light on the preceding night, untroubled and in many places unobscured, was not sufficient to prevent this brilliant setting for the respectable picture made up by the "assembled wisdom" of the State.

By courtesy to eastern members, absent at their homes, the business assigned for consideration was not taken up until after the arrival of the northern and eastern train. Then, on motion of Mr. Clay of Gardner, the Resolve providing for the removal of the Seat of Government was taken up, and inasmuch as it was accompanied by no bill he called upon the mover of it to explain to the House the reasons why its passage should be favored by the House. Mr. Lynch, of your city, responded, and was listened to with the most profound attention by the whole House, as he gradually paved the way for the discussion of the resolution upon its merits. He referred to the original location of the seat of government at Portland, its removal to this through the successful engineering of one of Augusta's former distinguished citizens; the fact that no voice of the people was appealed to in that removal, the dissatisfaction often manifested with that act in the votes upon the subject in the legislature, provisions for removal to Portland having repeatedly received a favorable vote from one or the other of the two houses, and once at least from both, and he was about proceeding to show the superior advantages presented in your city for the location of the seat of government, when, at the suggestion of Mr. Farwell of Rockland, he gave way for another matter which occupied the balance of the session.

Before proceeding to speak of this interesting but pleasant episode, I may say a word in relation to the appliances being made to brace up the capital, and to secure it against sliding from its pedestal. It is not among the most insignificant of the facts touching this matter, that within a few days elaborate articles have appeared in two daily papers, published at large apart—Bath and Bangor—not only opposing the removal, but urging reasons and arguments so nearly alike as to require no effort to satisfy ordinary minds of their common origin—that they are as nearly related by parentage as the Siamese Twins. Bath talks about abandoning the present noble structure, and becoming a sort of mendicant, dependent upon the generosity of Portland for accommodations, and even goes to the indecent length of intimating that your city has a large cat under the meal, which eat the payment by the State of all the money expended in the erection of her beautiful city buildings. Bangor uses similar arguments, and talks about the half a million (!) expended in building the present capitol, while both Bath and Bangor throw out ominous hints of mischief likely to result to the general government at the present hour from mooring a question of such vast national importance as that of where the legislature of Maine should hold its annual sessions!

The Bangor paper, if I rightly interpret its article, even suggests that the removal of the capital at the present time may throw the State into the hands of disloyal men! It would be interesting to know who the men are, claiming the least drop of truly loyal blood, who are to be jostled from their course and thrown into the army of rebellion and treason by the settlement of such a question by the representatives of the people.

Is Bangor loyalty in danger? Doubtful. Is Bath in danger of going over to the enemy? Who dares suggest it? Is Augusta and the Kennebec valley held to its allegiance by so paltry a consideration as that of boarding the members of the Legislature, selling peanuts and candy in the rotunda, or the "pickings and stealings" found around the Capitol? I don't believe any such thing; and the slanders and insinuations in the Bangor paper do great injustice to the people of this valley, and reflects no credit upon the mind or minds in which it first had its origin. It looks amazingly as though the wires which have given off such dispatches in the cities referred to, form a junction with a battery not far from this place; a battery no more up of a series of zinc and copper plates, but of a congeries of brains of men who, not a thousand miles from where I now write, continue to do a large proportion of the wire-working of the State. In my judgment, the Representatives of the people know their own business, and no higher indignity can be offered to any man competent to occupy a seat in the Legislature, than for outsiders, as I have often seen done—to take them by the button-hole and commence their pitiful game of fixing them up to suit the purposes of selfish politicians; next to this indignity is that of a newspaper to put forth its grave exhortations to the people's chosen servants, and attempt to control their action, performed under oath, by appeals to their fears, their prejudices, or their selfish interests. We hope the Legislature may look the whole question of removal fairly in the face, and despite the button-holding of Augusta or Portland, despite the prognostications of evil from Bath or Bangor, despite all considerations save those of the general weal, vote precisely as they think best for the general good.

I am aware that some things may be urged against removal; I know that much may be said in its favor. Let both sides be heard, and then let the decision be upon the merits of the question. Portland is the place from which all our important lines of travel radiate; where all lines of travel concentrate; the most accessible point, for all parts of the State, within our boundary. It is a place where business carries business men. It is a place where the proceedings of the Legislature can be ventilated in the papers of the city, without requiring the Legislature to create a daily for the purpose; nor would appropriations be required annually from the public treasury to pay for reporting the daily proceedings, as there is no daily paper in your city but what would be ashamed of a lack of public spirit and public enterprise as would be deceived by its neglect to report what might daily transpire.

I know the opponents of removal talk of the abandonment of the present capitol, and ask what can be done with it? Mr. Lynch will doubtless to-day intimate to the farmers what might be done with it. Appropriate it for the purposes of an Agricultural College, for which it is admirably fitted, while the forty acres of land surrounding it would work in admirably as the nucleus of an experimental and model farm. Thus—Portland supplying buildings free for government purposes, with accommodations fifty per cent. better than ever had here—the State could avail itself of the liberal and munificent endowment of an Agricultural College by the General Government, without a dollar's expense, and retain the control of such an institution in its own hands, and create a college without State expense which the Farmers and Mechanics of Maine forever might look upon as their institution—a proud monument of national generosity, intended to honor and dignify two of the noblest callings which ever engaged the attention of man. But enough of this for the present.

When Mr. Lynch suspended his remarks on the removal question—which will come up to-day, when he will proceed—Mr. Farwell informed the House that Gen. O. O. HOWARD, now in the Governor's room, and proposed to invite Gen. H. to visit the House and receive the congratulations of the members. The arrangement was carried out. When Gen. Howard came in, attended by Gov. Cony and suite and the members of the Council, and he was introduced to the convention by Mr. Barrows, President of the Senate, round after round of applause made the arches ring and the alcoves give back their echoes. Gen. Howard addressed the convention for fifteen minutes in the most encouraging and felicitous strain, and was frequently interrupted by applause. When he closed, recess of half-an-hour was taken during which time all present, gentlemen and ladies, crowded up and grasped the General by the hand, as Mr. Senator Spring said in making the motion for recess, "not the right hand, which he had given to his Country, but the left hand, which was nearest his heart."

After the Convention came to order, on motion of Mr. Spring of Cumberland, Lewis Barker, Esq., of Stetson, was called upon to recite the beautiful little poem entitled "The Empty Sleeve," which he did with electric effect, after briefly stating the circumstances under which it was written. Gen. Howard, it seems, made a speech last fall in Bangor to thousands, on a moon-light evening. While speaking his vacant sleeve became unplanned from his breast and fluttered in the breeze. David Barker, Esq.,—brother of Lewis—was present, and the circumstances inspired him to write this little gem, which was done upon the spot, with the intention of reading it when the General closed, but an alarm of fire defeated his purpose. It got into the papers, however, and has been published in the columns of the Press. The recitation by Mr. Barker was perfectly electric, and was followed by cheers and applause of the most enthusiastic character. SPURWINK.

Letter from Gothenburg, Sweden. We commend to our readers the following extract of a letter to one of our citizens, from one of his descendants, a Portland boy, now resident in Gothenburg, Sweden, as possessing valuable general information; especially as to the climate of that region, and the still more northerly portion of western Europe; with some particulars which will surprise all who have not made the climate of the various portions of the earth, a special study:

GOETHENBURG, Dec. 23, 1863. MY DEAR GRANDFATHER—This is a glad day for the North-land. The sun has reached his winter solstice, and to-day commences his return to the land he had so nearly forsaken. I received your interesting and instructive letter long ago, and have only waited that something might turn up worthy of being the subject of an epistle to you. But, he who waits for turn-ups, waits in vain, and I have gained nothing by my delay, except the necessity of asking your pardon. As you are a lover of nature, I have, at last, taken this day of nature's glad change, as the one in which to address you; knowing that the day at least is worthy.

The sun does not show his face now till nearly 9 o'clock, skims along the southern horizon, and slides under at a little after three. At noon he gains an altitude of only 10 deg., and is clad with a sun-set glow all day long. The sun does not set at a lower angle than near the zenith, and when 'tis clear, the larger stars may be discovered at "high noon."

As you, however, are also a lover of the exact, I will give you the figures—Gothenburg, lat. 57 deg. 42 min. 15 s. Dec. 23, sun rises, 8.45, sets, 3.13; length of day, 6.28 night, 17.32. June 23, sun rises, 3.02, sets, 9.02, length of day, 18, night 6.

What seems strange to me is, that while the sun does not set, the shortest night is only 16 hours, 44 min. I should have supposed they would be of equal length.

This climate does not at all correspond with this latitude. The winter seems to be made up of rain, drizzle and fog. Although within 3 deg. of Greenland, the thermometer has not yet fallen to 25 deg. It has frozen but 8 nights this winter. We have had but one inch of snow, which quickly melted away. There was one morning when the snow lay on the ground, but I tried the ice again this morning and found it would not bear. Last evening we had a heavy gale from the north, and tonight it is snowing, and we may get a little snow, but not more than a few flakes on the ground but a few days; there was no sleighing, and the river was open the winter long.

Looking out of my window, I see that the cloud has passed away, and the moon is smiling on the thin veil of snow-flakes, which to-morrow's sun will call home.

Along the whole coast of Norway, up to the North Cape in lat. 71 deg., the salt water never freezes. Think of that, ye dwellers in 43-1-2 deg. on the Atlantic side of North America.

Yet, with all this winter mildness, the thermometer rarely rises above 70 deg., in the summer, and not at all out of the ordinary range throughout the length and breadth of the land. The Gulf Stream, which flows by you and on to us, explains the whole story, and throws upon the northernmost European shores, enough of the tropics, to warm the natives during the long night of winter.

Yours affectionately, NATHANIEL B. WHIDDEN

Where are their Seniors?

Kennebunkport, Feb. 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the Press: The following names of ships sailed from this place in the year below indicated, and after being in constant service since, are all believed to be now alive:

Ship Gen. Pike, built in 1821, 313 tons. Ship Constitution, built in 1829, 286 tons. Ship Eagle, built in 1825, 283 tons, making these respectively, 43, 41 and 39 years old. These ships were all built for Gen. Simon Nowell of this town, now resident in Bangor, and like his ships, is in good condition after a long life-time being now in fair health and strength at the good old age of 84-1-2 years. When built, these vessels were considered wonders for size, as well as for the thorough manner in which they were constructed; the General Pike in particular, being built entirely of selected white oak. The first passage of this ship was made to Charleston, S. C., in charge of Capt. Robert Towne, now living in this place, and was consigned to the then well-known house of Leland & Bro. We thank Mr. Joseph Leland now living at Grifin Mass., and it is suggested that a parallel instance cannot be found in New England, where a ship is now at sea, 43 years old, whose first owner, first master and first consignee are all living.

The Constitution was first commanded by Capt. Abner Stone, recently deceased; and the first master of the Eagle, was Capt. Thomas Nowell, now resident of this town. These ships have for many years been owned in New Bedford and vicinity, and are employed in the whale fishery. The next instance of longevity of vessels built at this port, is the Bark Venice, now 35 years old, which sailed from here in January 1833 in charge of Capt. Dauphin King; this vessel was built by the late Geo. W. Bourne of Kennebunkport, for a Boston firm, is 34 tons and has recently been sold to a foreign house for 20,000 rupees.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER.—This distinguished speaker gave the second of the Parker Fraternity Course of Lectures at Music Hall, Boston, on Tuesday evening. The Boston says the lecturer was applauded with great liberality, and the audience was as large as on any former occasion. His subject was "Encouragement of the present War." He enumerated the great historic periods in American history—the landing of the Pilgrims; the formation of the Constitution; the period of Jefferson and Adams, who said the lecturer, were "beautiful in their lives and in death were not divided;" the Declaration of Independence, and the Proclamation of Emancipation—referring to the contemporary history of each with singular force, and in a manner such as to command loud applause. One striking passage among many others made during the address was a comparison of some of our public men to various metals, speaking of "men of iron and steel, like Grant and Butler; men of lead and pinchback, like Fitz John Porter and McClellan; men of a new and nameless metal, but of undoubted value, like Meade; men of gold in process of purification, like Lincoln, and of pure and unalloyed gold, like Shaw and Winthrop, and a host of others within the vale."

Mr. Collyer gives the Sixth of the Independent Course of Lectures at the New City Hall this evening.

BY TELEGRAPH

EVENING PAPERS.

Two Days Later from Europe.

The steamship America, from Bremen via Southampton 21st, arrived this morning. The steamship North American arrived out on the 19th.

The bark Edisto, of Boston, was burned at sea on the 21st. She was bound from New York for Certe with a general cargo. The rebel loan was quoted at 42 1/4.

In Italy the Diralo had been seized for publishing Garibaldi's address, announcing the formation of a committee to promote Italian union. Berlin journals assert that Denmark is ready to participate in the conference proposed by England, provided France will.

Thirty-two thousand Prussian troops have been dispatched to Holstein via Hanover, and would cross the Elbe without halting. The Austrian troops for Schleswig were forwarded by the 20th, by special trains, carrying 1,000 men each, via Bremen.

The La France asserts that Prussia and Austria's first act will be to order Prince Augustenborg to quit Holstein.

The Prussian army cannot comply with Austria and Prussia's ultimatum. What happens depends upon eventualities in Europe and Germany. In case of war the German armies will require four weeks to collect the necessary strength. By that time the Danish army will be larger than ever, and have fortified works able to hold in check an enemy twice as strong.

Kiel, Jan. 20.—It is reported that the Saxons and Hanoverians are to be withdrawn from positions in Holstein and concentrated in Altona, in order to allow free passage to the Austrian and Prussian troops.

Hamburg, Jan. 20.—One brigade of Danish troops was transferred to-day from Schleswig to Flensburg. All battalions of Schleswigers and Holsteiners are to be distributed among the Danish regiments. The first of the Prussian troops are expected here to-day. The Austrians quartered here leave for Schleswig.

Stuttgart, Jan. 20.—The Chamber of Deputies today resolved to place the army of Wurtemberg on a war footing, and place a certain number of troops at the immediate disposal of the Confederation.

London, Jan. 21.—The Times of the 21st has a report that Denmark has offered to suspend the obnoxious constitution, and adds, if such an offer has really been made, it will for a time avert the imminent danger of a war.

An Expedition Against Mobile Preparing. The World's New Orleans letter of the 20th has a report of an important rebel dash into Baton Rouge.

Gen. Banks continued to send troops over Lake Pontchartrain as fast as they came in from the North.

Report says the Madisonville expedition is to operate against Mobile.

The Herald's letter says troops are being hurried over the lake to Madisonville. All parties agreed that Mobile is to be attacked by land and water.

From the Lower Mississippi.

The steamer Diadem has arrived from Memphis on the 31st ult., on her way to Cincinnati with 700 bales of cotton.

Gen. Banks had issued the following order from Headquarters at New Orleans:

"All plantations not in process of cultivation 'shall be left to the enemy, and the operation of this order for special reasons, will be considered abandoned, and the estates will be returned by the Government to such persons as will undertake their proper cultivation.'"

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

On the first page—Industry, original; Gen. Shepley and Gen. Miller; Gen. Washburne.

On the fourth page—Miscellany.

Gov. Gamble of Missouri, died on Sunday last.

The State of New York expends for public schools \$3,850,159 annually.

Judge Whitaker is a prominent candidate for Governor of Louisiana.

The Democratic State Committee was in session at Augusta on Wednesday last.

Gen. Meade has been seriously ill at Philadelphia, but is now recovering.

The Board of Agriculture adjourned finally on Tuesday last.

A son of William Lloyd Garrison, has become connected with the editorial management of the N. Y. Independent.

It is said Rev. Mr. Hammond, the revivalist preacher, is about to make a trip to Palestine, to recruit his exhausted energies.

Maj. Gen. McDowell was in Boston on Monday last. He has kept rather shady during the last year.

Rev. M. M. Henkle, pastor of a Methodist church in Baltimore, has been arrested for treason and sent South.

The Constitution adopted by the Arkansas Constitutional Convention provides for the immediate abolition of slavery.

It is said Laramie is about to marry a rich Russian princess, and thereby regain his financial position.

A concurrent resolution has been adopted in the Michigan Legislature, recommending Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency.

The free colored people of New Orleans, who were free born, are urging their right to vote.

A young lady, says the Farmer, was seen drunk in the streets of Skowhegan a few days since.

A course of six lectures is to be given in Hampden, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

Mr. George McCurdy of Gardner, was fatally injured on Friday last, by being thrown from a pump.

The Boston Post urges the people to come up with a will and fill the new requisition of the President.

Gen. Foster has been relieved of the command of the Department of the Ohio, and Gen. Schofield assigned to the position.

Foreign born voters in Rhode Island are organizing themselves into an independent political party. Only those of them who hold real estate can vote in that State.

Resolutions favoring President Lincoln's re-election were adopted in the Wisconsin House of Representatives by a vote of 50 to 25.

Fifteen thousand copies of Gen. McClellan's report have been ordered by Congress. Sheldon & Co. of New York will also publish an edition.

The Steamer De Molay, with the 29th Maine volunteers, if she has favorable weather will reach New Orleans in twelve days from Portland.

Gen. Fremont is again in court in New York, with his Mariposa claim. The general impression has been that he had succeeded in getting a settlement years ago.

The Lewiston Journal says a young lady on a visit at Harpswell, while out sailing became sea-sick, and deposited her dinner in salt sea. When she reached the shore she found she had lost her teeth, a full set she had purchased for \$50. Rather expensive sailing.

The Union sentiment is rapidly developing itself in Texas. All that is needed is a Federal force sufficient to protect the persons and property of those who take the oath of allegiance, to induce the majority of the people to come back to the Union.

The contested election case in Bristol is assigned for hearing before the Committee on elections, for Thursday of next week. Hon. Arnold Blaney is the sitting member, and we understand the case will turn on the right of an island lying off Bristol, to be counted in the vote of that town.

The Board of Agriculture, have, by resolution, recommended to the Legislature the adoption of such measures for the encouragement of emigration from Europe, and especially from the Northern portions, as in their wisdom may be deemed best adapted to accomplish the desired end.

The Rutaw, on her trial trip on Saturday, ran twenty miles, the hour—and tide against her, on the return trip she made seven and one-half miles. One gun and some of her coal has been removed to give her better trim. Her engines made twenty-two and a half revolutions with 40 pounds of steam.

Senator Wilson said in the Senate a few days since that every word spoken, every line written, every act performed, that keeps the breath of life in slavery in America, for an hour, is now a crime against the unity of the Republic and the life of the nation. Every real statesman in America sees it; the people see it, and slavery is going down.

The hall fever is raging about these days. Calais, Waterville, Brunswick, Gardiner and some other towns and cities are making some movement (of the tongues) towards securing the erection of commodious halls.

We hope the anticipations of those who are moving in this enterprise may be fully realized. A neat, commodious, well-ventilated public hall should be found in every city and village.

JOEL HILLMAN. HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT! MILBURN BROTHERS, Proprietors, 111 BROAD STREET, BOSTON, E. I.

Supplied by catalogue from 2 cts. to 100 lbs., by CHAS. H. HILLMAN & CO., 61 Broad Street, Boston, Sole Agents for New England for Portland, Me. P. HILLMAN, Agent for Portland, Me. feb14

The Patent Belle Monte Skirt. A full assortment of the new style Skirt, at ANDERSON'S Hosiery and Corset Depot, and Mechanics' Hall. feb14

CAPE ELIZABETH, July 1, 1863. Str.—During my residence at the State Reform School, as a teacher, I. F. Atwood's Bitters were introduced there and used with marked success, particularly in Bilious affections, &c. Yours, &c. A. P. HILLMAN.

HOVER, ME., Oct. 1, 1861. Dear Sir—I have used Dr. F. Atwood's Bitters for some time for Biliousness, and great relief of medicines for dyspepsia, but without effect. These Bitters are the only remedy that have ever relieved me of this distressing complaint. My neighbors have also been greatly benefited by the use of them. Yours, &c. JOEL HILLMAN.

Beware of Counterfeits and Bad Imitations. Some of our agents signed "M. F. instead of L. F. Atwood." The genuine is signed "L. F. Atwood." As a safeguard against imposition, bears an EXTRA LABEL, counterfeited H. H. HAY, Druggist, Portland, Me., sole General Agent.

For sale by respectable dealers in medicinal goods generally. jan10

CANCER AND CANKER SYRUP. CANKER AND CANKER STILP. Surpasses all known Remedies.

Cancers, Canker, Salt Rheum, old Sores, Cancer, Canker, Salt Rheum, old Sores, Cancer, Canker, Salt Rheum, old Sores. Sold by H. H. HAY, Druggist, Agent for Portland and vicinity. dec10

CURE FOR CATARRH.—DR. WADSWORTH'S PREPARED is a certain remedy for this loathsome disease. There is no mistake about this. The cure is effected in a few days, and the patient is cured of the disease. A word to the wise is sufficient. For the full prescription and a cure of his case, can be obtained of H. H. BURNINGHAM, Providence, R. I. Also by H. H. HAY, Druggist, Agent for Portland. oct10

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Rev. E. A. Wilson's Remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections, together with a full and complete description and a short history of his case, can be obtained of H. H. HAY, Druggist, Portland. jan14

If you are going to the West, South, or North, West, procure through Tickets at LITTLE'S NORTHERN OFFICE, No. 31, State Street, where you may have a choice of routes at the lowest rates of fare, and obtain all needed information. Nov. 3, 1863. T. W. BAKER.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

—AGUSTA, Feb. 3.

A bill to amend Chap. 6, Sec. 28, of the revised statutes, was read and assigned.

Sundry petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Turner, from the Judiciary committee, reported leave to withdraw on the petition of County Commissioners of Washington for an increase of salary.

An order directing the committee on the Reform School to visit that institution, came from the House, indefinitely postponed.

After some discussion the Senate insisted on the former report giving the order a passage. The resolve providing for a temporary law was finally passed.—Adjourned.

Passed to be Enacted—Bill to change the names of certain persons; bill additional to establish the County of Piscataquis; bill to incorporate the Portland Gas Company; bill in relation to the use of depositions in certain cases.

The resolve in favor of the Sandy River Bank was finally passed.

Mr. Woodman, of Portland, from the committee on Mercantile Affairs, reported a bill to incorporate the Portland & Damariscotta Steamboat Company, which was read and assigned.

Mr. Webb, of Portland, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to exempt a certain quantity of flax from attachment on execution, which was read and assigned. This bill exempts all flax raised on one half acre and articles manufactured therefrom.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolve for the removal of the seat of Government to Portland.

Mr. Lynch continued and concluded his remarks in favor of the resolve. We shall endeavor to publish his speech hereafter. At the close of his remarks the resolve was tabled.

A resolve in favor of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College was read the second time, and after some discussion, was refused a passage.—Adjourned.

DR. WESTON'S REPORT.—The very able report of Dr. Weston of Bangor, to the Board of Agriculture, on the "Influence of Manufactures on Agriculture," deserves an extensive circulation. He demonstrates that the former narrow-minded policy of our legislators has excluded millions from being invested in our State. But now a "more far-sighted policy" is developing the wealth and prosperity of our flourishing State. We commend this important document to our citizens, and we trust our present Legislature will sustain the resolve appended to this report, which is as follows:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature the adoption of such measures for the encouragement of emigration from Europe, and especially from the Northern portions, as in their wisdom may be deemed best adapted to accomplish the desired end.

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